6DZ7

TWIN PENTODE

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FOR AF POWER AMPLIFIER APPLICATIONS

== DESCRIPTION AND RATING=

The 6DZ7 is a twin power pentode designed for use in the output stage of high-fidelity audio amplifiers. The incorporation of two pentode sections in one envelope makes it especially suitable for compact stereo systems.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL		
Cathode—Coated Unipotential		
Heater Voltage, AC or DC	6.3	Volts
Heater Current	.52	Amperes
Section Se	ectio	n .
1	2	
Direct Interelectrode Capacitances, approximate*		
Grid-Number 1 to Plate	0.5	$\mu\mu$ f
Input11	11	$\mu\mu f$
Output	5.0	$\mu\mu f$
Grid-Number 1, Section 1 to Grid-Number 1, Section 20.03		$\mu\mu$ f
Plate, Section 1 to Plate, Section 2		$\mu\mu$ f
Mounting Position—Any		
Envelope—T-12, Glass		
Base—B8-110, Short Medium-Shell Octal 8-Pin		

MAXIMUM RATINGS

DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES, EACH SECTION UNLESS OTHERWISE I	NDICATED
Allowable Heater Voltage5.7 to 6.9	Volts
Plate Voltage	Volts
Screen Voltage300	
Plate Dissipation13.2	
Screen Dissipation, Total4.0	Watts
Heater-Cathode Voltage	
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode	
DC Component	Volts
Total DC and Peak	Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode	
Total DC and Peak	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance0.27	Megohms
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Design-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey tube of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

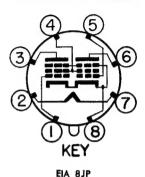
The tube manufacturer chooses these values to provide acceptable serviceability of the tube, taking responsibility for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in tube characteristics.

The equipment manufacturer should design so that initially and throughout life no design-maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey tube under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, and environmental conditions.

The tubes and arrangements disclosed herein may be covered by patents of General Electric Company or others. Neither the disclosure of any information herein nor the sale of tubes by General Electric Company conveys any license under patent claims covering combinations of tubes with other devices or elements. In the absence of an express written agreement to the contrary, General Electric Company assumes no liability for patent infringement arising out of any use of the tubes with other devices or elements by any purchaser of tubes or others.



BASING DIAGRAM



TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Pin 1—Grid Number 1 (Section 2)
Pin 2—Heater

Pin 3-Plate (Section 2)

Pin 4—Grid Number 2 (Both Sections)

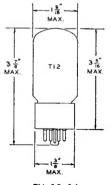
Pin 5—Grid Number 1 (Section 1)

Pin 6-Plate (Section 1)

Pin 7—Heater

Pin 8—Cathode and Grid Number 3 (Both Sections)

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



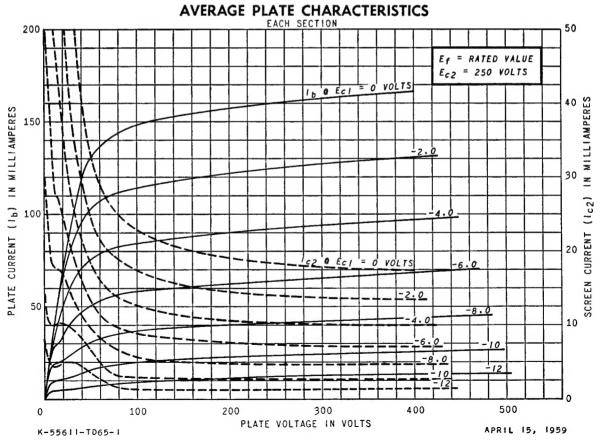
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CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

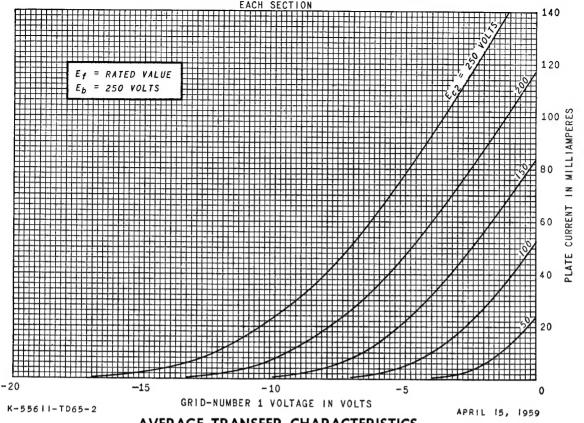
AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS, EACH SECTION

Plate Voltage	Volts
Screen Voltage	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage	
Plate Resistance, approximate	
Transconductance	Micromhos
Plate Current	Milliamperes
Screen Current 5.5	

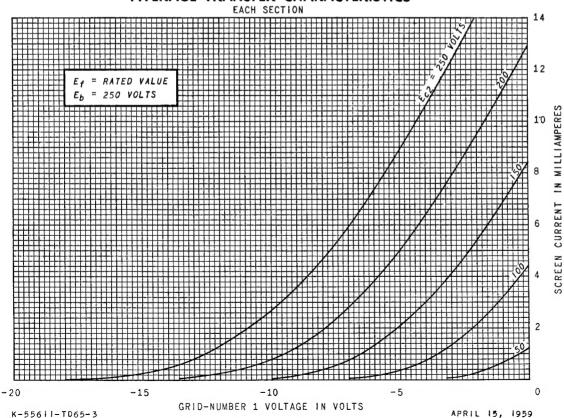
PUSH-PULL CLASS AB1 AMPLIFIER, SINGLE TUBE	Fixed Bias	Cathode Bias	1
Plate Voltage	. 400	300	Volts
Screen Voltage	. 250	250	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage			Volts
Cathode-Bias Resistor		120	Ohms
Peak AF Grid-to-Grid Voltage	. 22	22	Volts
Zero-Signal Plate Current	. 40	66	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal Plate Current	. 100	80	Milliamperes
Zero-Signal Screen Current	. 4.0	7.0	Milliamperes
Maximum-Signal Screen Current	. 13	15	Milliamperes
Effective Load Resistance, Plate-to-Plate	.9000	9000	Ohms
Total Harmonic Distortion	. 2.5	3.5	Percent
Maximum-Signal Power Output	. 18	12	Watts
* Without external shield.			



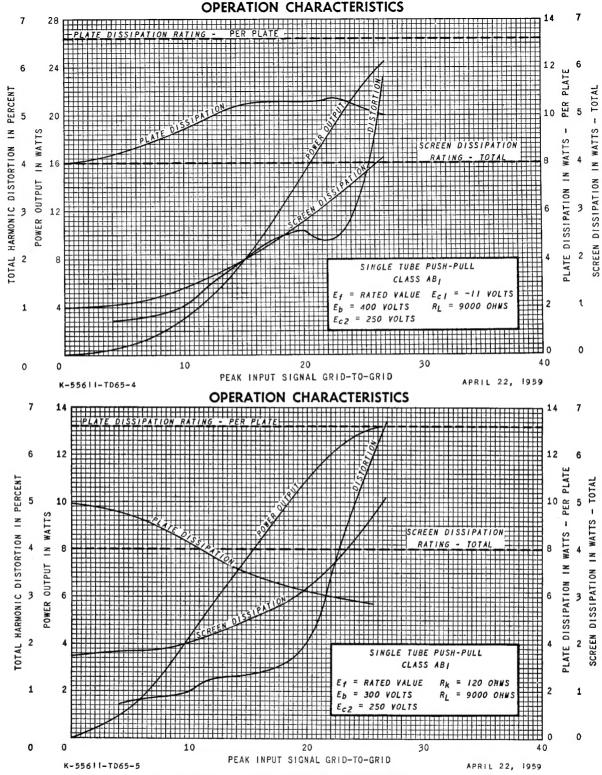




AVERAGE TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS



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ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION



Schenectady 5, N. Y.

